THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH. SATURDAY. OCT. 22. 1864. NO. 194.

BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to The Progress:

Daily paper, 1 month	$5 00
" 3 months	15 00
" 6 months	25 00
Weekly paper, 3 months	5 00
" 6 months	10 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the Progress establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

DAILY PROGRESS.

SATURDAY, OCT. 22, 1864.

SCHEDULE OF MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Eastern opens daily at	7 A M
Northern, via R & G R R daily at	1 P M
" " N C R R " "	11 A M
Western, " "	11 A M
Augusta, " "	11 A M
Fayetteville, " "	9 A M
Eagle Rock, Mondays, Thursdays & Saturdays, at	12 M
Carthage, Thursdays at	11 A M
Sommerville, Wednesdays at	5 P M
Leachburg, " at	12 M
Roxboro', " at	12 M
Eastern closes daily at	9 A M
Northern, via R & G R R, at	9 A M
" " N C R R, at	9 P M
Western, " " at	9 P M
Augusta, " " at	9 P M
Fayetteville, at	12½ P M
Eagle Rock, Mondays, Thursdays & Saturdays, at	2 P M
Carthage, Wednesdays. at	6 A M
Summerville, Thursdays at	9 A M
Leachburg, Wednesdays at	1 P M
Roxboro', via Rogers' Store Wednesdays at	1 P M

Office open from 7 A M to 9:30 A. M., and from 11 A. M to 6 P M, during the week.

On Sunday from 7 A M to 8 A M, and from 1 P M to 2 P. M.

Persons are required to transact their business during office hours.

CITY AND STATE NEWS.

New Advertisements.—Tucker, Andrews & Co.—Offer for sale at auction a desirable assortment of goods. Sale 24th instant.

E. A. Whitaker, Grocer.—Has in store and for sale groceries in quantities to suit purchasers. Give him a call.

Impressment of Women and Old Men.—The Salem Press says:

We exceedingly regret that our limited space forbids the insertion of the lengthy communication of an esteemed correspondent, entitled "Have we Civil Liberty?" The communication reflects upon officials and the conduct of militia officers arresting and imprisoning women and old men, in several counties of this State,—(conduct, we believe, unheard of in other States of the Confederacy)—but we must, very reluctantly, [illegible] its publication to some more convenient time. We have repeatedly expressed our opposition to the military overriding the civil power, and we are, more than ever, in favor of keeping the military strictly subordinate to the civil law. We hope the Legislature will, at its ensuing session, in view of the late outrages committed by the military on persons and property, take the subject of upholding the civil law, and if possible, throwing additional safe guards around it, into serious consideration."

If the author of the communication will forward it to us we will find room for it at once.—These arrests of women are an outrage upon our civilization and those who are responsible for them should be held to the execration of mankind. The arrests are made by order of Gov. Vance, and hence he is not only mainly, but solely responsible. The Legislature may do something but we cannot say that we expect much at the hands of that body, for we imagine that the majority of the members are about as badly subjugated as are other people.

No Fever at Wilmington.—The *Journal* of Thursday says:

To-day is the 20th of October. The weather is cool and pleasant—too cool for the propagation of Yellow Fever, of which no case has been reported as occurring since Friday. We think all who have left, and who have any business to do, or duties to discharge here, might as well come along. We can see no risk that they will run by doing so. There is no fever here. Not even a sporadic case.

The Wadesborough *Argus* of the 20th says:

Another Yankee, one of six who escaped From Florence about ten days ago, was picked up near this town on Saturday afternoon last, and sent to Cheraw next morning to be returned from whence he came.

He claimed to be a Hungarian by birth, and was enlisted in an Illinois Regiment. He appeared very anxious to take an oath to be permitted to remain in the South.

Is it So?—The Greensboro' *World* says:

We learn from a gentleman just from Forsyth county, that it is estimated there that about four hundred of the officers and men belonging to the Home Guards of that county have gone, with the intention of going into the lines of the enemy, since the recent call. May all disloyal men follow them is our sincere wish."

The Salem *Press* says nothing about this, and we do not credit it. If it be true, however, we should like to know how many Holden men and how many original secessionists there were in the party.

OUR IDOL.

Close the door gently,
  Bridle the breath,
Our little earth-angel
  Is talking with death.

Gently he woos her—
  She wishes to stay:
His arms are about her—
  He bears her away.

Music comes floating
  Down from the dome—
Angels are chanting
  The sweet welcome home.

Come, stricken weeper,
  Come to the bed,
Gaze on the sleeper—
  Our idol is dead.

Smooth out the ringlets,
  Close the dark eyes—
No wonder such beauty
  Was claimed in the skies.

Cross the hands gently
  O'er the white breast,
So like a wild spirit
  Strayed from the blest:

Bear her out softly,
  This idol of ours—
Let her grave-slumbers
  Be 'mid the wild flowers.

THE BULLET DEPARTMENT EMBARRASSED.

A new issue man, assigned to the duty of filling up the ranks of the State militia, brought Doogins to a sudden halt, and solemnly asked for his papers. "Let me see your papers," said he. Doogins is a cunning dog, and will have his share of what fun is going. He felt in his coat pocket, and hauling out a city daily, opened it, and looking at the date, he carelessly handed it over to the officer, remarking, "I believe this is the latest out. Look over it quick, sir, I'm in a hurry." The officer was for a moment "tuk bak," but declining the newspaper, said, "I mean your exemption papers, sir; I am State officer." "Oh, ah, beg your pardon, sir," said Doogins "Have you got your commission with you?" "No," said Bullets; "why do you ask?" "Because," said Doogins, "I never show my papers first. Show me your papers and I'll show you my papers." Bullets stood up a little straighter, and with offended consequence replied: "My authority, sir, is well known all over this town, and I never had a man to question it before. In the name of the Governor of Georgia, I demand your papers."—Doogins spread himself, and with great dignity, said: "In the name of the President of these Confederate States, whose soldier I am, I demand your papers." Bullets had a very large foot, and, getting excited, he shuffled it about smartly, and made some very desperate remarks. Doogins kept cool as an iceberg. By this time a crowd had gathered around, when Doogins said: "Look here, my friend, go git your papers, and when you git over your bad cold, call on me at No. 649" "Never mind the cold," said Bullets, "I'll call on you, sir. I hain't got no bad cold." "Beg pardon," said Doogins; "I thought you must have one continually. I see so much of you exposed to the ground," (pointing to his feet.) Not waiting long enough for Bullets to get the exact hang of this remark, Doogins tipped his beaver and left.

Some few hours afterwards, Bullets had found him again, and being prepared with his papers, was ready for the conflict. "Here's my authority Mr. Doogins, I'll now look at your papers." Doogins looked at the red tape document and being satisfied of its genuineness, said, "Well, sir, that's all right, I think that's a good paper—now what do you want with me?" "Why, sir we want you to fight. The Governor has called for every man." "He has?" said Doogins, "I had'nt seen it." "Why," said Bullets, "you must have seen it—every man, woman and child has seen it. He has issued and published a dozen orders on the subject." "*Our Governor?*" says Doogins. "Yes sur," said Bullets. "I reckin there must be some mistake about it, sur," said Doogins "I don't know what our Governer wants with the militia now. The State is not threatened any where that I know of except at Chareston." "Charleston!" said Bullets, "where do you live, sir!" "Me," said Doogins, innocently, "I live in Hamburg, and I declare most solemnly I was not aware that Gov. Bonham had called us out. You must excuse me for my ignorance, sir, but really"—"Hamburg, the devil!" "Good morning," said Bullets." He retired in good order, muttering, as he went, Blamed if I don't ask em where they live, hereafter, the very first thing." BILL ARP.

A ROMANCE OF THE WAR.

The Memphis *Argus* tells the following story:

We learn from a gentleman lately from Morganzia, Louisiana, that there is now on trial at that place by court martial, a young officer, attached as adjutant to a New York regiment, charged with attempting to betray his men into an ambuscade. It seems that the unfortunate young man became enamored of a young lady, the daughter of a wealthy planter, residing not far from the coast, and that, desiring to make her his wife he proposed and was accepted on condition that he would betray his command to a Confederate force to be conveniently ambushed. In an ill starred moment he accepted the proposition.

Accordingly, plans were laid and the Commander of the Confederate forces near was communicated with. A proper pretext given, on the day appointed, the whole force at Morganzia was marched up in seach of the enemy, who it had been asserted, had been depredating upon the neighboring plantations. Before they had gone far the Colonel commanding, from the awkwardness of the traitor, suspecting that all was not right halted the column, and posting pickets securely, immediately commenced an investigation, which resulted in the confession of a sergeant of one of the companies, who had been entrusted with the secret by the Adjutant. The Colonel thereupon marched his men back to quarters, and promptly ordered a court martial for the trial of the officer, who, there is little doubt, will be convicted. If this does not smack of the romance of war, nothing that we have heard of in the past four years can be so accounted.

Tragedy in Ohio.—A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* writing from Oskaloosa, Iowa, on the 2d instant, gives the particulars of the murder of two United States Marshals:

J. M. Woodruff and S. L. Boshore, Deputy U. S. Marshals, in the 4th District of Iowa, were assassinated on the highway by a party of militia returning from a copperhead drill, on Saturday evening last.

The deceased were under orders to notify drafted men in Sugar creek township, Poweshiek county, and engaged one Mike Gleason, on the road, to point out the houses of the drafted men. He betryed the officers, and returned with notorious traitors, who fired from the bushes on the deceased.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES TO THE PROGRESS—INDUCEMENT TO RAISE CLUBS.

The following terms of subscription to the Progress, commencing the 1st of October, will be strictly adhered to in all cases, and all money received will be credited in accordance with these figures:

Daily paper, six months	$25.00
" " Three months	15.00
" " One month	5.00
Weekly paper, three months	5.00
" " six months	10.00

To any person sending us *five* subscribers to the Daily or Weekly paper, for three or six months, we will send a copy of the paper for the same length of time, *gratis*.

Persons not convenient to an Express Office may send money by mail without much risk. The paper is stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and subscribers should note the time or watch for the Cross Mark and renew before the time runs out, and then they will not miss the paper.

WOOL NOTICE.

Quartermaster's Department,
Raleigh, June 9, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn, for Wool, upon the following terms, viz: One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Coleraine, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the package who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.

July 2-d&wtf

WANTED

A GOOD GRIST MILLER OVER FIFTY YEARS OF age. Apply to
Oct 21-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

CARD NOTICE.

THERE IS NOW READY TO BE ISSUED FROM this Department to the different counties in the State, a large lot of COTTON AND WOOL CARDS.—This lot of Cards will be sent to the Agents, with Backs ready for tacking the Cards on, and may be sold at $32.50 per pair to the citizens generally; in no instance is more than one pair to be sold to a family.—These cards are not intended for the families of soldiers. The Department is having a large lot backed ready for use, which will be sent out and sold to the families of soldiers as fast as they can be made, at a much less price. Agents are requested to make arrangements and call for them.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M.

Oct 21-d1w w4t.

State papers copy; Dailies six times others four times and forward bill to Maj. Dowd.

HOUSE FOR RENT.

WILL BE RENTED AT AUCTION ON SATURday next, Oct. 22d, at 12 o'clock, at Towles', the house and lot near Price's Hotel, known as the Malone place. The house is large and comfortable and will accommodate a large family. Particulars made known on day of renting. Oct 20-3t*

AXES! AXES! AXES!

WE WILL PAY FROM $6 TO $7 FOR OLD AXES, or will put steel in one axe for two old ones.
5 and 6 inch Stove Pipe made to order.
SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.,
Oct 20-1w North State Iron and Brass Works.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,

BROKERS AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,

RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS.
Oct 20-tf RALEIGH, N. C.

NEW STORE.

J. KARRER HAS JUST OPENED A NEW CONfectionary and fruit Store on Fayetteville street, opposite the Post Office, where may be found a large assortment of cream and sugar candy, cakes, apples, cheese and sweet cider. Also a nice lot of imported segars, tobacco and matches. Oct 17-d1w

LOST,

ON THE STREET, BETWEEN MY RESIDENCE and the Grave Yard, on Sunday afternoon, a pair of GOLD SPECTACLES, for which a liberal reward will be paid if left at the Progress office or returned to me.
Oct 17-tf MRS. C. P. PENNINGTON.

WANTED,

I WISH TO PURCHASE ONE HYDRAULIC PRESS, from 3 to 800 tons capacity. A liberal price will be paid for one of suitable capacity. Address me at Petersburg, Va., Box 490, or Raleigh, N. C., care of W. R. RICHARDSON. WM. JOHNSON.
Oct 14-8t

WANTED,

GOLD AND SILVER.
Bank Notes.
N. C. Treasury Notes.
Sept 22-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

LEAD WANTED.

$2.00 PER POUND WILL BE PAID FOR ALL Lead delivered at
Sept 5-dtf PROGRESS OFFICE.

NOTICE.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER 1864, IT being Tuesday, I will, as Executor of Wm. Holloway, dec'd., sell on a credit of twelve months, to be paid in any funds that can be used in settling the estate, all the crop of wheat, corn and oats, some fine horses, cattle and hogs—two wagons, carts, blacksmiths tools, &c., &c.

On the same day and upon the same terms I will rent two good plantations. They are situated about nine miles northwest of Raleigh.

Bond and approved security will be required of purchasers and renters. SOL. WIGGINS,
Oct 10-dtd* Executor.

TO BOYS.

THREE OR FOUR SMART, INTELLIGENT BOYS can make money by selling the Progress on the streets, at the depots and on the cars. Apply at
Oct 10—tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

SKETCHES OF NASSAU.

BY FRANK I. WILSON.

THIS WORK, OF ABOUT 100 PAGES, IS NOW in the hands of the printer, and will be ready soon. It embraces what the writer either saw or heard from reliable sources, and will be printed on fine white paper.

Some of the contents are: Nassau as it was, and as it is; Population; White Folks; Colored Population; Soil; Products; Stock; Dogs; Chicken Cocks; Lying at Quarantine; Government; Shipping; Squalls; Musquitoes; Sharks, and other Ocean Products; The Parson on Sea-Sickness, &c., &c.

Sent free of postage for $3 per copy; five or more copies to one address $2 50 per copy. Send orders to FRANK I. WILSON.

Papers in the State publishing the above will have a copy of the work sent them free of postage.
Oct 12-tf

☞ Job Printing.—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for Job Printing with dispatch.

SCHEDULE OF PRICES FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF APPRAISEMENTS for the State of North Carolina feel great satisfaction in presenting their Schedule of Prices for the next sixty days, in that the great abundance of most of our crops, with the improved condition of our financial, and consequent increased security for our currency, enable them, without injury to the producer, to lower the prices of the prime necessaries of life to the soldier, and it is to be hoped to the indigent of our country. This lowering of prices must again act in increasing the value of the national currency, by diminishing the debt of the country. The want of confidence in the worth of the currency, increased as it has been by the rapacious greed of individuals of ALL classes, and especially of the cotton Factories, and lately so strongly exhibited by the Railroad Companies, has greatly contributed to this. Scarcity of food can no longer be alleged for high prices, as there is abundance in the country, and it only remains to show whether our people in sustaining our wise and patriotic Treasurer—Mr. Trenholm—in his efforts hitherto so successful in putting our financial matters on a secure footing, will sustain the Government of their choice. The Commissioners also congratulate themselves and the country that they have been aided by a consultation with one of the Virginia Commissioners, by whose aid, and that of Mr. George W. Mordecai, they have been able to bring about an almost identical Schedule with the neighboring State of Virginia:

Apples, dried,	good, peeled, per bush. 28 lbs	35 00
do	unpeeled, per bush 28 lbs	3 50
Axes,	with handles, each,	12 50
do	without handles, each,	12 00
Bacon,	per pound, hog round,	2 75
Beans,	white or cornfield, per bush 60 pounds,	5 00
Brandy,	apple, per gallon,	10 00
do	peach, per gallon,	10 00
Beef,	fresh, nett per pound,	90
do	fresh, gross, per pound.	40
do	salted, per pound,	1 50
Candles,	tallow, per pound,	3 00
do	adamantine, per pound,	8 75
Chains,	trace, per pair,	11 00
Cloth	wollen for soldiers clothes, 3-4 yard wide, 10 oz. to yard, and pro rata as to greater or less weight or width, per yard,	6 00
Cotton,	raw, per lb,	1 00
Coffee,	Rio, per pound,	4 50
Corn,	unshelled, per bush. 70 lbs,	4 50
do	shelled, sacks not included, per bush 56 lbs,	5 00
Corn Meal,	sacks not included, per bush of 50 pounds,	5 20
Drills,	cotton, 7-8 yd wide, 3 yards to pound, per yd,	90
Flour,	extra family, per bbl 196 lbs,	45 00
"	extra superfine, per bbl 196 lbs,	41 25
"	superfine, per bbl 196 lbs,	37 50
"	fine, per barrel of 196 lbs,	33 75
Fodder,	bales, per 100 pounds,	4 00
"	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	3 50
Hats,	wool, each,	5 00
Hay,	baled, per 100 pounds,	4 00
"	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	3 50
Hides,	dry, extra, per pound,	3 00
Hides,	" "	2 50
do	green, per pound,	1 50
Horses,	artillery, 1st class, per head,	1,000 00
do	artillery, 2d class, per head.	800 00
Iron,	Pig, No 1, per ton, 2,000 lbs	350 00
do	Pig, No 2, per ton, 2,000 lbs	314 00
do	Pig, No 3, per ton, 2,000 lbs	275 00
do	Bloom, per ton, 2,000 lbs	710 00
do	Smith's square or round per ton of 2,000 lbs	1,030 00
do	serviceable railroad, per ton of 2,240 pounds	400 00
Jeans,	wool, domestic, per yard	10 00
Kettles,	camp, iron, per pound,	30
Lumber,	good, per 1,000 feet	50 00
Lard,	per pound	2 75
Leather,	sole, per pound	6 00
do	upper, per pound	7 00
do	harness, per pound	7 00
Molasses,	cane, per gallon	5 00
do	sorghum, per gallon	5 00
Mules,	1st class, per head,	1,000 00
do	2d class, per head	800 00
do	3d class, per head	500 00
Nails,	per keg	100 00
Oats,	sheaf, baled, per 100 lbs	5 25
do	sheaf, unbaled, pr 100 lbs	4 50
do	baled, per 100 lbs	5 25
do	shelled, per bushel	4 00
Osnaburgs,	cotton, 3 4 yard wide, 7 oz to yard, per yard,	1 50
do	cotton, 7-8 yard wide, 3 oz to yard, per yard,	1 78
Onions,	per bushel,	8 00
Peas,	cow, per bush of 60 lbs	5 00
Potatoes,	Irish, per bush of 60 lbs	4 00
do	sweet, per bush of 60 lbs	4 00
Peach's dried,	per bush of 38 lbs	8 50
do	unpeeled, per bush of 38 lbs	5 00
Pork,	fresh, nett, per pound,	1 82
do	salted, per pound,	2 30
Pasturage,	1st quality, near town, per head, per month,	8 00
do	common, near town, per month,	5 00
do	1st quality, in the country, per head, per month,	7 00
do	common, in country, per head, per month,	4 00
Quinine,	good, per ounce,	56 00
Rice,	new, per pound,	50
do	old, per pound,	40
Rye,	good, per bush of 56 lbs,	5 00
Sacks,	two bushels, osnaburgs, each,	3 00
Shirting,	cotton, 34 yard wide, 4½ yards to pound, per yard,	1 30
do	cotton, 7-8 yard wide, 3¾ yard to pound, per yard,	1 10
Cotton strips,	3 yards to pound, pr yd	1 75
Salt,	Coast, per bush of 50 lbs,	20 00
do	Liverpool, per bush of 50 lbs,	35 00
do	Virginia, per bush of 50 lbs,	25 00
Steel,	cast, per pound,	5 00
Shoes,	army, per pair,	10 00
Shoe thread,	flax, per pound,	10 00
Socks,	soldier's wool, per pair,	2 00
Sheep,	fat, per head,	35 00
Sugar,	brown common, per lb,	3 00
Soap,	hard, per pound,	1 00
do	soft, per pound,	75
Shucks,	baled, 100 lbs,	4 00
Shorts,	good, per bush of 22 lbs,	75
Ship stuff,	good per bush of 37 lbs,	1 40
Tea,	black, per pound,	5 00
do	green, per pound,	8 00
Tent cloth,	cotton, 10 oz. to yd, per yard,	1 50
Tobacco,	No 1, extra,	3 00
do	No 1,	2 50
do	No 2,	1 75
do	Lugs,	1 25
Tallow,	clean, per pound,	2 50
Vinegar,	cider, per gallon,	2 00
do	manufactured, per gal	1 00
Whiskey,	good, per gallon	10 00
Wheat,	good, per bush of 60 lbs	7 50
do	bran, per bush of 17 lbs	50
Wheat straw,	baled, per 100 lbs	1 50
do do	unbaled, per 100 lbs	1 00
Wool,	washed, per pound	8 00
do	unwashed, per pound	6 00
Wagons,	wood axle, 4 horse, new, each	350 00
"	wood axle, 2 horse, new each	250 00
Yarn,	cotton, per bunch of 5 lbs	8 00
HIRE OF LABOR, TEAMS, WAGONS AND HORSES.		
Baling long forage, per hundred pounds		75
Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by government, per bushel,		25
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,		10 00
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day		5 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,		15 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by the government, per day		7 50
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day		20 00
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day		10 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per day		3 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per day		1 50
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per month		75 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per month		37 50
Hire of horse, per day		1 00

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following are the rates charged for all advertisements inserted in the Daily and Weekly Progress:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS.

One day	$3 00	One week	$18 00
Two days	6 00	Two weeks	36 00
Three days	9 00	Three weeks	[illegible]
Four days	12 00	One month	72 00
Five days	15 00	Two months	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less, count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, Deaths, Religious and other Notices charged as advertisements, and must be paid in advance.

The Commissioners respectfully suggest that if it be found practical, the producer should be allowed to retain a fourth part of their supplies, to be sold at market rates, to pay for their necessary plantation supplies, which they have to purchase at high market prices. They earnestly call upon the farmers to bring down their corn now so necessary to the support of the army in their immediate front, and which alone will prevent the loss to the enemy, of all their crops, stock, negroes, &c., &c. The commissioners would also recommend that the impressment should be universal and uniform, leaving out no one.

For the information of all persons concerned, we publish the following instructions, with the hope that they will be strictly obeyed.

"No officer, or agent, shall impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family, employees, slaves, or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural employment."

The next meeting of the Board will be held in the Senate Chamber, in the City of Raleigh, on Monday, the 5th day of December next, unless sooner changed. Impressing agents must furnish good and satisfactory reasons for disapproval on appeals, or the award of local appraisers will be approved. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board, Raleigh, N. C.

(Signed) H. K. BURGWYN
Garysburg, N. C.
R. V. BLACKSTOCK,
Stocksville, N. C.
Com's Appraisement for State of N. C.
Geo. W. Mordecai, Umpire.
Raleigh, Oct. 5, 1864-tf

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

FOR SALE.

65 SACKS OF PRIME VIRGINIA SALT, OR WILL exchange one bushel of Salt for three bushels of NEW CORN, both Corn and Salt delivered at my Mills, on Neuse River.
Oct 18-d tf W. R. RICHARDSON

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE AND LOT IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH, of sufficient capacity for a large family. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON.
Oct 18-tf

FOR SALE.

ONE STEAM ENGINE 12 HORSE POWER. BOILer 20 ft. long, 30 inch diameter, 20 ft. shafting 2½ inch, 12 pulleys turnface. Two Grist Mills and fixtures. Blacksmith shop and tools; One Dwelling House, good garden, ½ acre lot with a good business that will yield three hundred per cent. on the investment. Immediate possession given, with the business taught. Apply immediately to BOX 254, Raleigh, N. C.
Oct 17-d1w.

FOR SALE.

BONDS OF THE COUNTY OF WAKE IN SUMS to suit purchasers.
Oct 4-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

FOR SALE.

10 BBLS COTTON SEED OIL.
MILLER & RICHARDSON.
Sept 26-tf

FOR SALE.

FRESH MOUNTAIN BUTTER ON CONSIGNMENT at J. M. TOWLES'.
Sept 28-tf

FOR SALE.

NORTH CAROLINA 6 PER CENT. BONDS OLD issue. Also new N. C. 6 per cent. Bonds.
Sept. 10-dtf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

FOR SALE,

N. C. COUPONS OF OLD 6 PER CENT. BONDS.
Bullion and Coin.
Confederate Bonds.
Sept 22-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

FOR SALE.

WRAPPING PAPER FOR SALE. APPLY AT Progress office. Sept 19-tf

FOR SALE.

TEN SHARES OF STOCK IN BANK OF CAPE Fear.
Sept 29-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & Co.

2,000 LBS. SUPERIOR BONE BLACK FOR SALE.

THE ABOVE ARTICLE IS USED FOR THE MANufacture of Blacking and black painting of every kind. Railroad Companies would do well to purchase it to paint Engines and Cars with. It is equal in quality to Patent Black. A. JOHNSON,
Sept 5-dtf Raleigh, N. C.

A NEW BOOK—THE BATTLE OF GREAT BETHEL.

BY FRANK I. WILSON.

THIS LITTLE VOLUME WILL BE READY IN A few days, well printed on fine, white English paper. Every North Carolinian should have a copy. Price $1 50 per single copy; 5 copies for $7; and 10 copies for $12 50. On the receipt of the money the work will be sent free of postage.

Address FRANK I. WILSON,
Raleigh, N. C.

Newspapers in the State copying the above, or noticing editorially, by sending me a marked copy, will have the book sent to them free of postage. F. I. W.
Sept 30-tf

SUPERIOR WAX CANDLES

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE—Highest market price paid for Beeswax and Tallow, by MRS. ALBERT JOHNSTON,
Sept 5-dtf Hillsboro' st. Raleigh, N. C.

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We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.
Raleigh, June 16, 1864.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,
Aug 31-tf Raleigh, N. C.

WOOD! WOOD!

WANTED TO CONTRACT WITH SOME PERSON to deliver one to two hundred Cords of wood on the Raleigh and Gaston or North Carolina Railroad, within twenty or thirty miles of Raleigh. Apply to
Sept 6-tf EDITOR OF PROGRESS.

$50 REWARD.

STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM MY PREMISES, near Morrisville, N. C., a BLACK MARE MULE, one year old last spring; has a white nose—tail and main untrimmed. Said mule disappeared the last of June or the first of July. The above reward will be paid for her delivery to me or for information so that I can get her.
Oct 6-d4t&w2m* CALVIN D. EDWARDS.

DAILY PROGRESS.
RALEIGH, N. C.
SATURDAY, OCT. 22, 1864.

WATCH FOR THE CROSS MARK.

To save our subscribers the trouble of making enquiries by letter, we shall hereafter make a cross mark on the margin of the paper when the time paid for is about to expire, and if not promptly renewed the paper will be stopped. Watch for the cross mark and send on money to renew in time.

We fear that the effects of the operations of the enrolling dredging machine in this State are not properly weighed by those who engineer its movements. If all the detailed farmers be taken who will gather and house the corn now in the field? —who make another crop? The men above 50 and the women and children cannot gather the crop which has already been made, nor can they make enough next year to feed the army and the people. The authorities seem to be acting as though this was the last campaign of the war, and that we should have no use for men after the present enrollment.

A citizen of this county has been put on light duty in this city, who leaves at home a wife and six small children, and a good crop of corn, peas and potatoes in the field, but as he owns no slaves his crop must rot in the field, for the wife and small children cannot gather it.— Besides, his brother who lived near him, has been sent to the army, leaving a good crop in the field and no one to gather it. Now this man is doing the work here that any negro might do, and if allowed to go home and gather these two crops and look after these two families, and prepare to make another crop, he would serve the country much more efficiently than he is doing as light duty man in the [illegible] establishment. The government wants his tithes but he has no one to gather the tenth and bring it in.

We know of another instance where a farmer has been ordered here for light duty, from a neighboring county, who leaves 700 barrels of corn ungathered in the field. He works a considerable force, has good land, and if left at home could do ten times as much for the government in furnishing provisions and feeding soldiers' families as he can do as guard about a hospital or other post duty.

But why speak of these things, when it appears that some high in authority, as well as subordinate officers, think, we suppose, that the Yankees are not subjugating us fast enough, have determined on helping them? There should be some discretion, some common sense in this matter of conscription, but there is not; and he who complains is sure to be denounced as an enemy to the cause. It may be that there are yet some men in North Carolina that are of but little use at home and who ought to be in the army, but the number is very small; and we know that there are many now being taken off who ought to remain. Their presence is needed by their families, and as producers they could do the country much more good at home than they can in the army.

Those who have this matter in hand should be cautious and examine every case well and consider each man's claim to exemption before sending him to camp. And they should be careful not to listen to local informers and dishonest spies—a class of skulking creatures who have created their own loopholes and then set to work to hunt down honest men. These are to be found in every community—they are original secessionists, men that did all they could to bring on the war, but have contributed nothing in service or means to prosecute it, and though they are about the only ones that we really have to spare, they are the favorites of those in power and all manage to keep out.

If all the farmers are to be taken from the fields God help this people.

We publish to-day a letter from an eminent gentleman reviewing the recent letter of Mr. Stephens, and shall follow it on Monday by one from the same source reviewing that of Mr. Boyce. This gentleman speaks boldly, and we doubt not honestly, and as he received the endorsement of his immediate constituents in August last, he has a right to speak. God knows we will go as far as any man to stop this unnatural struggle, to stop this consuming war, and establish an honorable peace, and such being our position we have no right to deny a peace man a hearing in these columns; and as long as we are allowed to print all [illegible] them a hearing.

"Omega" holds certain views and has the moral nerve and the [illegible] honesty to avow them, while thousands of others who hold the same views, deceive the public and try to deceive themselves by professing different opinions. All great men, of both sections agree in one thing, and that is that the war must be closed by negotiation, concession and compromise, and not by fighting, and the conclusion is inevitable that the sooner we remove it from the field of blood and carnage to the forum and council chamber the better for both sections, the better for us and for posterity. If we could have our way not another gun should be fired until all the legitimate means of negotiation for an honorable peace had been exhausted.

Gen. Bragg goes to Wilmington temporarily, but will return to Richmond when the emergency which calls him to Wilmington shall have passed.

[For the Progress.]

The Letters of Messrs. Boyce and Stephens.

MR. EDITOR:— [illegible] of Mr. Stephens. [illegible] was to have been expected from so great a statesman as Mr. Stephens is on all hands acknowledged to be.— The fact is, I suspect, he was hampered by his situation. I have heard the opinion expressed by eminent men that he was made Vice President for the purpose of shelving him. His spirit is high, and his hatred of tyranny such, that the secessionists were willing to get rid of him on any terms as an opponent of their [illegible].

Mr. Stephens avows himself in favor of peace; what kind of a peace he does not distinctly inform us, but we think any man of ordinary [illegible] will agree, it must be patent to every man, that in our present situation, no proposition [illegible] we can make for peace stands the smallest chance of being considered by the Federal Government, unless based on the basis of reconstruction. To accomplish this, no plan promises fairer than a Convention of all the States—North and South. To this plan the Vice President gives in his adhesion, and the thanks of the country are due him for it, as his name is a tower of strength to any project which he endorses. Whether such a convocation of the States can be obtained must be determined by the events of the next few weeks. We are glad, however, to see that many able [illegible] of the South are coming to their senses sufficiently to favor it if attainable.

We are afraid that Mr. Stephens expresses a confidence in our prospects which he does not feel. He endeavors to convince himself and others that our hope is far from being hopeless, and refers to the struggle of our ancestors in their [illegible] to justify his opinion. I hope the opinion of the Vice President may be correct, but I can find nothing in the history of our revolutionary struggle with the mother country calculated to give us much encouragement. I think that no false light should at a time like this, be held up before our people, but that the naked truth should in every instance be told. I therefore propose to give a brief history of the circumstances under which the thirteen Colonies obtained their independence from Great Britain.

To understand the history of that struggle fully, it is necessary to go back twenty years to what is known as "the seven years war." In that war, the armies of England, guided by the vigor and the genius of the elder Pitt, were everywhere successful by sea and land. On the Continent of America she effected the conquest of the Canadas from the French, and Florida from Spain. She also conquered from Spain the island of Minorca in the Mediterranean; from France, Senegal and Goree in Africa, and several of the West India islands. If she was thus successful in the West, she was even more so in the East. There, Clive, by his great talents both civil and military, wrested from France all her possessions and founded the magnificent English Empire in India. England has never before or since been engaged in any war which terminated so gloriously for her. France and Spain were humbled in the dust. For twenty years they were silently brooding over the recollections of Quebec, of Creveldt, of Minden and the Mons, awaiting a day of retribution.

At length after many years of peace and prosperity, England was torn by internal dissensions. To discontent in Ireland was added the rebellion of her American colonies. English subjects took up arms to defend their liberties against English encroachments. Instead of conciliating them as she might have done, she declared them out of her protection. Then came their Declaration of Independence, and their determination to maintain it by the sword. France and Spain now saw with exultation and delight that the day of vengeance was at hand. France acknowledged the independence of the United States, and entered into a treaty offensive and defensive with them, and her example was soon followed by Spain. This act made them parties to the war which now raged with great fury in every quarter of the globe both by sea and land. The English Councils were no longer directed by the genius and abilities of Pitt, but weak and incompetent men were at the head of affairs. The result was that in every part of the world except one England was defeated and humiliated. In the East the great abilities of Hastings preserved and extended her Indian Empire.

At length the Holland was drawn into the war as our ally against England. Nor was this all. She was now threatened by the powerful combination of the Northern powers, known as "the armed neutrality of Baltic."— Her situation was perilous in the highest degree. Indeed, it may well be doubted whether since the Revolution of 1688 she has passed through so terrible an ordeal. At length she was compelled to acknowledge the independence of the United States as the price of a peace with France, Spain and Holland; every effort to detach them from the alliance and effect a separate peace with them having failed. "Not only," says McCauley, "was she compelled to acknowledge the independence of the thirteen Colonies peopled by her children, and to conciliate the Irish by giving up the right of legislating for them; but, in the Mediterranean, in the Gulf of Mexico, on the coast of Africa, on the continent of America, she was compelled to cede the fruits of her victories in former wars. Spain regained Minorca and Florida; France regained Senegal, Goree and several of the West India Islands.— The only quarter of the world in which Britain had lost nothing, was the quarter in which her interests had been committed to care of Hastings."

Such were the circumstances under which our ancestors achieved their independence of the British crown. If the colonies had been left, as we are to contend single-handed against the mighty power of Great Brittain, how different might have been the result. Indeed, no great nation has been brought forth in modern times without the assistance of powerful accoucheurs, aided by important circumstances. The leading circumstance which aided certain European Powers to establish the independence of the United States, in order to gratify their resentments, was the vast distance at which they were separated from the parent State. The same circumstance of distance, too, powerfully aided Selim of Turkey, Elizabeth of England, Henry IV of France and their minor allies in establishing the Dutch Republic. If we were separated from the United States by three thousand miles of ocean, the contest would have ended with our independence long ago. In that event foreign nations would have recognized us at once, seeing that nature intended us for the two nations instead of one.

If our worthy Vice President can assure us—which he certainly cannot—that we will speedily have the assistance of two or more of the leading powers of Europe, then and not until then, may he tell us, that, "should Mobile, Savannah Charleston, Augusta, Macon, Montgomery, and even Petersburg and Richmond fall, our condition would not then be worse or less hopeful than theirs was in the darkest hour that rested on their fortunes." I will here bring this communication to a close, with the promise that if it meets with any favor at your hands, I will send you another devoted to the more manly and statesman-like letter of Mr. Boyce. OMEGA.

DUTCH GAP.—"P. W. A." the correspondent of the Savannah *Republican*, speculates as follows upon the object of the Yankees in digging the canal across Dutch Gap, and adds a timely word in favor of the right use of the spade:

The object of this canal is not fully understood. It is believed to be this: First, to avoid the battery at Howlett's house and the submarine obstructions in the river at Trent's Reach; second, to bring the federal iron-clads through the canal and secure a position, after driving away our little fleet, from which they can silence the battery at Signal Hill; then having secured Signal Hill, the enemy hope to be able to carry the works at Chaffin's Bluff, which are in easy range of, and commanded by the greater elevation of Signal Hill; fourth, having carried Chaffin's Bluff their next move would be against Drewry's Bluff distant one mile; fifth, Drewry's Bluff, in their possession, the way would be open, they think, to Richmond. Such is believed to be the theory upon which they are acting.

Their industry and enterprise are alike creditable to themselves and worthy of our imitation. We, being the weaker party in numbers, should have been the first to avail ourselves of defensive works and mechanical and scientific appliances; but, instead of this being the case, the enemy, notwithstanding he largely outnumbered us, was the only party who employed the spade during the first three years of the war. Two years ago it was the fashion to laugh at McClellan and his army for the use they made of the spade. But we have got over all that now, and find the spade almost as good a weapon as the musket. This is the first campaign the army of Northern Virginia ever fought behind breastworks, though not the first time it ever prepared such defences.— Just now it is fashionable to laugh at Butler's canal.

WAR NEWS.

VIRGINIA.

[From the Dispatch of Wednesday.]

THE NORTH SIDE.

[illegible] quiet [illegible] immediately below this city. The men of the opposing armies lounged about in full sight and in easy musket range of each other without a hostile demonstration. [illegible] every [illegible] of them looking as though he wished devoutly that [illegible].

The garrison of Fort Harrison are still busily engaged constructing bomb-proofs. All their movements can be easily discerned with the naked eye from a point on our lines directly in front of the fort, the distance between being scarcely five hundred yards. When we lost it, this was an open redoubt situated on a hill looking northward and commanding an extensive valley. The Yankees, since their occupation, have constructed a west face and made it an enclosed work of great strength. In front of it, towards our lines, may be seen one substantial hedge of *chevaux de frise.*

As we before said, all was quiet on this line yesterday, and there appeared to be no prospect of a fight. The stillness was only broken by the report of the guns of our gunboats and river batteries as they shelled out Butler's workmen at Dutch gap.

A RUMOR FROM BELOW.

It was rumored last night that a slight brush had occurred yesterday evening, on the Darbytown road. We failed to obtain any confirmation of the report, and think it likely it originated in the fact that the evening being calm, the shelling going on at Dutch gap could be distinctly heard in the city.

OUR ARMY.

The ranks in General Lee's army are rapidly filling up, and the corps, divisions, brigades and regiments, depleted by many battles, are assuming their former proportions. At dress parade, on Sunday last, a Virginia regiment, which had inscribed on its battle-flag the names of our earliest battles, turned out eleven hundred muskets, and one of our smallest divisions numbered seven thousand effective men.

The same paper of Thursday says:

All continues quiet on the lines below Richmond. All day yesterday not a sound was heard except the distant shelling of Dutch gap by our river batteries. This shelling was heavier yesterday morning than on any previous day.

It is much to be regretted that some of our own men, prisoners in Butler's hands, may be hurt by our own fire. He has now at hard labor at the canal, and exposed to our fire, 80 of the last prisoners he took from us, among whom is Major Henly, formerly commandant of the Third Virginia battalion, V. L. D. Butler says his treatment of these men is in retaliation for our having put a number of Yankee negro prisoners to work on Fort Gilmer, which alleged fact he says he learns from deserters from our army. There is no truth in the statements of these deserters; indeed, it has been long known that deserters never tell the truth; they invariably concoct some story to make themselves acceptable to the party to whom they go. The real facts about the Yankee negroes are, briefly, these: At the time of the battle of Darbytown, there were upwards of a hundred of them imprisoned in Castle Thunder. All the white prisoners in the castle volunteered to go to the front, and the negroes proposed that they should also be taken out and allowed to work on the fortifications, saying they would vastly prefer out-of-door work to idleness in prison. Their proposition was acceded to, and they were, for a day or two, put to digging trenches near the city.— At no time during the very short period during which they were at work were they under fire or even within range of the Yankee guns. This is the whole story: and that Butler should pretend to retaliate for this, by exposing prisoners in his hands to the fire of our batteries at Dutch gap, is but another evidence of his wanton cruelty and brutality.

[From the Enquirer of Wednesday.]

FROM THE FRONT.

There was evidently a truce between the hostile lines yesterday, as the quiet of the day was unbroken by the sound of cannon or the discharge of musketry. For the last few days the practice of picket firing has been almost entirely dispensed with at most points along the lines, but it is always resumed at nightfall.

The enemy is said to be drilling a large number of negroes in the rear of their lines on our right, and also a considerable force of newly raised recruits. There are said to be fully six or eight thousand negroes at this point, who are no doubt being gotten in readiness to participate in the next battle south of Petersburg. Our men have cleansed their muskets, and polished their bayonets for the contest, and many an "U. S. colored" and white too, will be made to bite the dust.

The farms South of the Boydton Plank road, which have fallen within the Yankee lines, have suffered the loss of everything of value upon them. Crops of every description have disappeared, and it is difficult to say whether the Yankees or their beasts are the heartier of them. The animals no doubt fell heir to the fodder, oats, straw and the like, but the men have devoured the vast fields of sugar cane and turnips.

Such houses as have not been burned, have been ruined and pulled to pieces.

The Yankees have established a regular race course at the Yellow House, on which their best nags are run every day. These races are not only witnessed and participated in by privates, but by high officers of the army, and much money is wagered.

Mr. Secretary Stanton—the famous bulletin man, is on a visit to Grant. His labors at telegraphing have been so severe as to require rest for the body and repose for the conscience.

GEORGIA.

The Georgia papers are requested to keep silent about Hood's movements, but the latest northern news claims that he has been driven from the railroad at Dalton, that he was retreating and being pursued. At the same time a Richmond paper of Wednesday says:

"An official dispatch from Georgia yesterday states that General Hood's forces have destroyed the Western and Atlantic railroad, from near Resaca to within a short distance of Tunnel Hill, and a portion of the Cleveland road, capturing [illegible] the intermediate garrisons, with [illegible] and equipments, and about one thousand prisoners."

The [illegible] upon the railroad will give the Yankees some annoyance but will not get them out of Georgia. The only way to reclaim the State is to whip Sherman's army.

GEN. HOOD'S WHEREABOUTS.

Lafayette, the point at which General Hood was last reported to have been, will be remembered as the point from which General Bragg marched out to fight the battle of Chickamauga, and the scene of General Pillow's cavalry disaster. It is a dirty little village in Walker County, Georgia, twenty-two miles from Chattanooga, at the extremity of Wills' valley. Gen. Hood can march up this valley and tap the railroad twelve miles from Bridgeport, near the river, and rush forward over the road followed by Rosecrans upon the Sebastopol of East Tennessee. It is understood to be strongly fortified, but may be captured by a sudden dash over Lookout Mountain.

NORTHERN ACCOUNT OF THE SITUATION IN GEORGIA.

The *Herald* of the 17th, received at Richmond, gives the following account of the situation in Georgia. The latest intelligence is contained in the following dispatches from Chattanooga on the 15th:

The reports of our scouts fail to show the presence of any considerable body of the enemy north of Tunnel Hill. Walker and Whitfield counties have undoubtedly been scoured by a small body of rebel cavalry, which has not been very effective in destroying the railroads, though in possession of Alton, and but little damage is believed to have been done.

Officers [illegible] here on their way to the front have been ordered to prepare to join their commands at once.

Gen. Schofield sent out a strong reconnoitering party to-day to discover the whereabouts of the rebel column said to be moving towards the west. Some of the Forty-fourth colored regiment in the garrison at Dalton, who escaped after Colonel Johnson's surrender, arrived here to-day. They give numerous accounts of the affair. They state that they were on picket, wanted to fight, knocked over the flag-bearer, and, after the surrender, refused to stay caught.

Ringgold and the intermediate points have been re-occupied by General Schofield.

We have nothing definite as to Sherman's whereabouts. He is known to be energetically at work to open, and keep open, the route to Atlanta, no matter what rebel column intervenes.

Another telegram, dated, 9 P. M. of the same day says:

Our forces to-day re-occupied Ringgold and the block-house, three miles in advance, and found the railroad and bridges safe. It is generally believed that Dalton, with the Forty-sixth colored, surrendered to Hood's army yesterday, but nothing official is received. There is no communication yet with General Sherman.— There was an abundance of supplies at Atlanta, in anticipation of such a movement by the rebels.

Major-General Steedman had arrived and resumed command of the district. There are six months supplies on hand, and the officers of the army feel that Hood is making a movement that will certainly prove disastrous.

The *Herald*, speculating on Sherman's situation and President Davis' late visit to General Hood's army, says:

He hopes to scatter Sherman's army for the protection of the communications; to keep Sherman busy in this way for a little while, and then to hurry half of Hood's army away to Lee. He also urged the people to force the return of the immense number of Hood's absentees. None of the absentees will go to Hood. Such as report will go to Lee. This is Jeff's last plan to save his capital. Let Sherman and Grant look out for it. Jeff. Davis, when he visits the rebel Army of the Tennessee, always sends a large part of it to some distant point. Take care that he don't send this part to Virginia.

DEVASTATION IN THE VALLEY.—Sheridan seems to have fully and thoroughly executed the orders of his Master (Grant) to destroy everything, and "make the Valley one barren waste." A correspondent writing from Early's command, says:

What Attila and his vandals perpetrated in the beautiful plains of Italy have been re-enacted here by Sheridan and his minions. From Mt. Sydney, ten miles east of Staunton to Leetown, ten miles from Harper's Ferry, a distance of about one hundred miles, it seems to have been literally swept by this besom of destruction in human form. Not a mill is known to be left unburned. Every barn has been laid in ashes. Every wheat stack, every bushel of wheat, and every hay rick has been consumed by the blazing torch; horses, cattle, hogs and sheep carried off or destroyed, and multitudes driven from their homes, helpless wanderers among strangers, in sorrow and distress, by these Yankee fiends. Surely God has some strange work to accomplish with us, or among us, else fire from Heaven would consume these inexorable barbarians from off the face of the earth.

IMPRESSING SLAVES IN VIRGINIA.—The Danville *Register* says:

One hundred and seventeen slaves from Franklin county, impressed by the military authorities, passed through this place, on Sunday, going to labor upon the projected railroad not very far from Grant's army. On Tuesday, about fifty negroes, from Henry county, arrived here en route for the same locality. The quota from Pittsylvania has not been collected, but are ordered to report in Danville next Monday. The county is required to send 247 and the town of Danville 20 slaves.

These slaves are brought out under a call for 5,000 from the State of Virginia, to be furnished immediately and to serve thirty days. There is also another call upon the State for half this number, viz, 2250 slaves, to serve twelve month with the army, in the capacities of teamsters, cooks, laborers, &c. They are to be forthcoming by the 1st day of November. Of this last call, the quota of Pittsylvania county, including Danville, will be 134.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Oct. 20.—An official dispatch received at the War Department says we burned the bridge over Mossy Creek, East Tennessee, on the 18th.

The enemy evacuated Bull's Gap on the 15th and are retreating towards Knoxville and Vaughn pursuing.

LINCOLN'S PURCHASED SUBSTITUTE.—*The President's Representative Recruit Finds Him.*—This morning John S. Staples, President Lincoln's representative recruit, was arrayed in the uniform of the United States Army, and, accompanied by Gen. Fry, Provost Marshal General, Mr. N. D. Larner (of the Third Ward, and his (Staples') father, was taken to the Executive Mansion, where he was received by President Lincoln. Gen. Fry introduced him saying: "Mr. President, this is the man who is to represent you in the army for the next year."

Mr. Lincoln shook hands with Staples—remarked that he was a good looking, stout and healthy looking man, and believed he would do his duty. He asked Staples if he had been mustered in, and he replied that he had.

Mr. Larner then presented the President with a framed official notice of the fact that he had put in a representative recruit, and the President again shook hands with Staples, and expressed the hope that he would be one of the fortunate ones, and the visiting party then retired.—*Star.*

MARRIED.

In this city, at the Baptist Church, on the 20th instant, by Elder T. E. Pritchard, S. D. HARRISON to Miss ELLA L., only daughter of J. M. Parkinson, Esqr., formerly of this city.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The Rev. A. D. BLACKWOOD will preach a Masonic Funeral on the 5th Sabbath in the present month, of I. MATTHEWS, at the late residence of said Matthews, seven miles Northeast of Raleigh.

Masons are invited by the widow to attend.

Oct. 18-4t.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Auction Sales.

ON MONDAY NEXT, AT 11 O'CLOCK, 24TH OF October, we will offer for sale a splendid lot of Dress Goods, &c., as follows:

1000 yds. Black and White Prints
180 " Lavender do
510 " Mozambique
220 " Crape Moretts
21 " Gray Cloth for Cloaks
32 French Calf Skins

—ALSO—

A lot of desirable goods to be added to the sale.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Oct 22 2t Auction and Commission Merchants.

H. A. Whitaker

HAS JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING GOODS FROM

WILMINGTON AND RICHMOND.

BI CARBONATE SODA, BLACK PEPPER, ALLSPICE, CLOVES, ENGLISH PICKLES in quart Jars,

Gentlemen's Felt Hats,
Cups and Saucers,
Knives and Forks.

Gentlemen's Linen Handkerchiefs, Colored Handkerchiefs, Head do., 4-4 Bleaching, Needles, Pins, Fine and Coarse Combs, Looking Glasses, Cedar Spool Cotton, all numbers.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

Guitar and Violin Strings,

Toilet Soap. A supply of Hard Washing Soap daily expected, all grades of Tobacco, Brooms, Fancy Pipes, wholesale and retail. Family Groceries constantly on hand. A few dozen Tumblers and Wine Glasses left.— Call soon. Highest market price paid for country produce at

Oct 22-3t H. A. WHITAKER'S.
Standard copy.

A FEW IMPORTANT FACTS
IN REGARD TO
THE "SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS."

1. THEY ARE PREPARED FROM THE BEST quality of Medicine by the discoverer, now an aged Minister of the Gospel, and are safe.
2. They have been known for years and tested by thousands.
3. Five hundred persons are known to have been cured by them.
4. They are not recommended by the proprietor for everything, but only for diseases which arise from disordered livers.
5. Directions and certificates accompany each box and these certificates are from well known and most respectable individuals.
6. Correspondents recommend them as good for Liver Disease, Chills and Fevers, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Billious Fevers, Billious Rheumatism, Worms, Plurisy, Bronchitis, &c.
7. Several gentlemen state that the use of these Pills has been to them an annual saving of from $100 to $300; they are the best plantation medicine ever offered to the public.
8. Some Physicians of the highest standing prescribe them to their patients, and hundreds of boxes have been sold to regular practitioners.
9. During the last quarter 3,000 boxes have been sold to Druggists, one in South Carolina, and one in North Carolina—and some time ago over 1,700 boxes were ordered by Druggists in one town in Virginia.

Price, $3 a box. For $20 a dozen boxes will be sent to any address. A very liberal discount to Druggists and country merchants. Cash (new currency) to accompany orders.

FOR SALE IN NORTH CAROLINA AS FOLLOWS:

Asheville, E. J. Aston,
Albemarle, J. M. Bivins,
Chapel Hill, E. H. Sanders,
Charlotte, J. Nye Hutchison,
" F. S. Carr,
Clinton, Hubbard & Mosley,
Concord, J. Reid,
Enfield, J. Cohen,
Fayetteville, N. A. Stedman & Co.
Greensboro, Porter & Gorrell,
Goldsboro, Lucas & Moore,
Halifax, J. O'Brien,
Henderson, Wyche & Co.
Lexington, J. P. Stimson,
Lincolnton, S. P. Sherrill,
Louisburg, J. Clifton,
Marion, Wm. Wakefield,
Pittsboro, J. Long,
Raleigh, Williams & Haywood,
" P. F. Pescud,
Rockingham, J. P. Northam,
Salisbury, Henderson & Enniss,
Shelby, R. Fromeberger,
Wadesboro, W. O. Bennett,
Wilkesville, K Haynes.
Wilmington, Walker Meares
" E. McLin,
" W. H. Lippitt,

Address, GEORGE W. DEEMS,
July 25-dtaw&wtf Goldsboro,' N. C,

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